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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

8 SCOTTIE RAY VAN NORT, ) 3:09-cv-00042-LRH (WGC)  
9       Plaintiff,        )  
10      vs.                )  
11      Defendants.       )  
12 SCOTTIE RAY VAN NORT ) 3:09-cv-00109-LRH (WGC)  
13       Plaintiff,        )  
14      vs.                )  
15 RICK ASHER, et. al.,   )  
16 SCOTTIE RAY VAN NORT, ) 3:09-cv-00110-LRH (WGC)  
17       Plaintiff,        )  
18      vs.                )  
19 GLEN FAIR, et. al.    )  
20      Defendants.       )  
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**REPORT & RECOMMENDATION**  
**OF U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

22      This Report and Recommendation is made to the Honorable Larry R. Hicks, United  
23 States District Judge. The action was referred to the undersigned Magistrate Judge pursuant  
24 to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and the Local Rules of Practice, LR IB 1-4. On February 2, 2012,  
25 the court issued a Report and Recommendation regarding defendants Fair, Wall, and Furlong's

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1 Motion for Summary Judgment (42 Doc. # 62).<sup>1</sup> (See Report & Recommendation (42 Doc. #  
 2 83).) The court recommended that Defendants' motion be granted in part and denied in part.  
 3 (*Id.*) Summary judgment was recommended as to all claims asserted against defendants Fair,  
 4 Wall, and Furlong, but not as to those claims asserted only against Doe defendants, who were  
 5 not identified, or against defendants Hindelang and Ramsey, who had not moved for summary  
 6 judgment. (*Id.*, n. 2.)

7 On April 2, 2012, the District Court entered an order adopting the Report and  
 8 Recommendation insofar as it addressed defendants Fair, Wall and Furlong, but denied the  
 9 recommendation with respect to defendants Ramsey and Hindelang. (42 Doc. # 85 at 2.) The  
 10 District Court found that due to an oversight by defense counsel in captioning the motion to  
 11 reflect those defendants who were moving for summary judgment, the court did not address  
 12 the claims against Ramsey and Hindelang. (*Id.*) Accordingly, the District Court remanded the  
 13 matter so that the claims asserted against defendants Ramsey and Hindelang could be  
 14 addressed on the merits. (*Id.*)

15 The court now provides the instant Report and Recommendation addressing the counts  
 16 asserted against defendants Ramsey and Hindelang, as well as Plaintiff's failure to identify and  
 17 serve the Doe defendants.

18 **I. BACKGROUND**

19 Plaintiff Scottie Ray Van Nort (Plaintiff), is an inmate in custody of the Nevada  
 20 Department of Corrections (NDOC); however the events giving rise to this action took place  
 21 while Plaintiff was housed at the Carson City Detention Facility. (Pl.'s Am. Compl. (42 Doc. #  
 22 16) at 1; Pl.'s Compl. (109 Doc. # 6) at 1; Pl.'s Am. Compl. (110 Doc. # 15) at 1.) Plaintiff is  
 23 proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis in this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C.  
 24 § 1983. (*Id.*)

25 On April 22, 2011, Case Nos. 3:09-cv-00042-LRH (WGC), 3:09-cv-00109-LRH (WGC),  
 26 and 3:09-cv-00110-LRH (WGC) were consolidated. (See 42 Doc. # 30.) A combined twelve

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27 <sup>1</sup> Refers to the court's docket number. For clarification, when the court is referring to a docket item in  
 28 Case 3:09-cv-00042-LRH (WGC) it will refer to the docket as "42 Doc. # X." For Case 3:09-cv-00109-LRH  
 (WGC), it will refer to "109 Doc. # X," and for 3:09-cv-00110-LRH (WGC), it will refer to "110 Doc. # X."

1 counts survived screening: Counts 1 and 2 in 3:09-cv-00042-LRH (WGC), Counts 7, 8, 12, 13,  
 2 and 14 in 3:09-cv-00109-LRH (WGC), and Counts 2, 5, 7, 10, and 12 in 3:09-cv-00110-LRH  
 3 (WGC). (See 42 Doc. # 15; 109 Doc. # 5; 109 Doc. # 26; 110 Doc. # 14.)

4 In 3:09-cv-00042-LRH (WGC), summary judgment was granted as to Counts 1 and 2.  
 5 (See Doc. # 85 at 3.) In 3:09-cv-00109-LRH (WGC), with respect to the Doe defendants named  
 6 in Counts 7, 8, 12, 13, and 14, Plaintiff was ordered to comply with service requirements under  
 7 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m) or those Doe defendants would be dismissed. (*Id.*)  
 8 Counts 7, 8, 12, 13, and 14 in 3:09-cv-00109-LRH (WGC) are the subject of the instant Report  
 9 and Recommendation insofar as they are asserted against defendants Hindelang and Ramsey.  
 10 (*Id.*) In 3:10-cv-00110-LRH (WGC), summary judgment was granted as to Counts 2 and 7, and  
 11 Counts 10 and 12 were dismissed with prejudice. (*Id.*) Count 5 of 3:09-cv-00110-LRH (WGC)  
 12 is also the subject of the instant Report and Recommendation. (*Id.*)

13 Plaintiff has not identified and served the Doe defendants pursuant to the District  
 14 Court's Order (42 Doc. # 85 at 3); therefore, it is recommended that the Doe defendants be  
 15 dismissed without prejudice pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m).

16 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

17 "The purpose of summary judgment is to avoid unnecessary trials when there is no  
 18 dispute as to the facts before the court." *Northwest Motorcycle Ass'n v. U.S. Dep't of Agric.*,  
 19 18 F.3d 1468, 1471 (9th Cir. 1994) (citation omitted). All reasonable inferences are drawn in  
 20 favor of the non-moving party. *In re Slatkin*, 525 F.3d 805, 810 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing  
 21 *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 255 (1986)). Summary judgment is appropriate  
 22 if "the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure materials on file, and any affidavits show that  
 23 there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment as  
 24 a matter of law." *Id.* (quoting Fed.R.Civ.P. 56(c)). Where reasonable minds could differ on the  
 25 material facts at issue, however, summary judgment is not appropriate. *See Anderson*, 477 U.S.  
 26 at 250.

27 The moving party bears the burden of informing the court of the basis for its motion,  
 28 together with evidence demonstrating the absence of any genuine issue of material fact.

1 *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). Although the parties may submit evidence  
 2 in an inadmissible form, only evidence which might be admissible at trial may be considered  
 3 by a trial court in ruling on a motion for summary judgment. Fed.R.Civ.P. 56(c).

4 In evaluating the appropriateness of summary judgment, three steps are necessary: (1)  
 5 determining whether a fact is material; (2) determining whether there is a genuine issue for the  
 6 trier of fact, as determined by the documents submitted to the court; and (3) considering that  
 7 evidence in light of the appropriate standard of proof. *See Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 248-250. As  
 8 to materiality, only disputes over facts that might affect the outcome of the suit under the  
 9 governing law will properly preclude the entry of summary judgment; factual disputes which  
 10 are irrelevant or unnecessary will not be considered. *Id.* at 248.

11 In determining summary judgment, a court applies a burden shifting analysis. “When  
 12 the party moving for summary judgment would bear the burden of proof at trial, ‘it must come  
 13 forward with evidence which would entitle it to a directed verdict if the evidence went  
 14 uncontested at trial.’[ ] In such a case, the moving party has the initial burden of  
 15 establishing the absence of a genuine issue of fact on each issue material to its case.” *C.A.R.*  
 16 *Transp. Brokerage Co. v. Darden Rests., Inc.*, 213 F.3d 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000) (internal  
 17 citations omitted). In contrast, when the nonmoving party bears the burden of proving the  
 18 claim or defense, the moving party can meet its burden in two ways: (1) by presenting evidence  
 19 to negate an essential element of the nonmoving party’s case; or (2) by demonstrating that the  
 20 nonmoving party failed to make a showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that  
 21 party’s case on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial. *See Celotex*, 477 U.S. at  
 22 323-25. If the moving party fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be denied  
 23 and the court need not consider the nonmoving party’s evidence. *See Adickes v. S.H. Kress &*  
 24 *Co.*, 398 U.S. 144, 160 (1970).

25 If the moving party satisfies its initial burden, the burden shifts to the opposing party  
 26 to establish that a genuine issue of material fact exists. *See Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v.*  
 27 *Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). To establish the existence of a factual dispute,  
 28 the opposing party need not establish a material issue of fact conclusively in its favor. It is

1 sufficient that “the claimed factual dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the  
 2 parties’ differing versions of the truth at trial.” *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors*  
 3 Ass’n, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987)(quotation marks and citation omitted). The  
 4 nonmoving party cannot avoid summary judgment by relying solely on conclusory allegations  
 5 that are unsupported by factual data. *Id.* Instead, the opposition must go beyond the assertions  
 6 and allegations of the pleadings and set forth specific facts by producing competent evidence  
 7 that shows a genuine issue for trial. *See Fed.R.Civ.P. 56(e); Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 324.

8 At summary judgment, a court’s function is not to weigh the evidence and determine the  
 9 truth but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial. *See Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 249.  
 10 While the evidence of the nonmovant is “to be believed, and all justifiable inferences are to be  
 11 drawn in its favor,” if the evidence of the nonmoving party is merely colorable or is not  
 12 significantly probative, summary judgment may be granted. *Id.* at 249-50, 255 (citations  
 13 omitted).

14 **III. DISCUSSION**

15 **A. Case 3:09-cv-00109-LRH (WGC)**

16 **1. Count 7**

17 **a. Summary of claim and argument**

18 Count 7 is asserted against Defendant Hindelang only. (See 109 Doc. # 5 at 5-7, 13; 109  
 19 Doc. # 26 at 3.) Plaintiff alleges that on November 18, 2008, Defendant Hindelang confiscated  
 20 medical orders (a kite for crackers) from Plaintiff and prevented him from obtaining medical  
 21 treatment specifically ordered by a doctor to avoid stomach upset. (109 Doc. # 6 at 14.)

22 Defendants argue that Plaintiff cannot adduce any evidence establishing a violation of  
 23 his Eighth Amendment rights. (42 Doc. # 62 at 12.) Specifically, they assert that there is no  
 24 evidence that Plaintiff was subjected to an excessive risk to his health. (*Id.*) They assert that  
 25 withholding medically authorized snacks meant to minimize possible stomach upset does not  
 26 rise to the level of a serious medical need. (*Id.* at 13.) Additionally, Defendants argue that on  
 27 November 3, 2008, Plaintiff’s medically authorized snacks were discontinued pursuant to  
 28 orders from medical staff because it had been reported that Plaintiff was refusing his prescribed

1 medication in order to manipulate his extra food portions. (*Id.*)

2 Plaintiff, on the other hand, argues that defendant Hindelang's actions were malicious  
 3 and vindictive, and caused Plaintiff additional pain and suffering. (42 Doc. # 81 at 3.)

4 **b. Standard**

5 The rights of pretrial detainees are governed by the Fourteenth Amendment, *see Bell v.*  
 6 *Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520 (1979); however, courts borrow from the Eighth Amendment when  
 7 analyzing alleged constitutional deprivations. *See Pierce v. County of Orange*, 526 F.3d 1190,  
 8 1205 (9th Cir. 2008). The Fourteenth Amendment "imposes, at a minimum, the same duty  
 9 the Eighth Amendment imposes: persons in custody have the established right to not have  
 10 officials remain deliberately indifferent to their serious medical needs." *Gibson v. County of*  
 11 *Washoe*, 290 F.3d 1175, 1187 (9th Cir. 2002). Thus, Eighth Amendment standards are utilized  
 12 in evaluating medical care claims brought by pretrial detainees. *See Lolli v. County of Orange*,  
 13 351 F.3d 410, 419 (9th Cir. 2003).

14 A prisoner can establish an Eighth Amendment violation arising from deficient medical  
 15 care if he can prove that prison officials were deliberately indifferent to a serious medical need.  
 16 *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 104 (1976). "The requirement of deliberate indifference is less  
 17 stringent in cases involving a prisoner's medical needs than in other cases involving harm to  
 18 incarcerated individuals because '[t]he State's responsibility to provide inmates with medical  
 19 care ordinarily does not conflict with competing administrative concerns.'" *McGuckin v. Smith*,  
 20 974 F.2d 1050, 1060 (9th Cir. 1992), *rev'd on other grounds*, *WMX Tech., Inc. v. Miller*, 104  
 21 F.3d. 1133 (9th Cir. 1997). "In deciding whether there has been deliberate indifference to an  
 22 inmate's serious medical needs, [the court] need not defer to the judgment of prison doctors  
 23 or administrators." *Hunt v. Dental Dep't*, 865 F.2d 198, 200 (9th Cir. 1989).

24 A finding of deliberate indifference involves the examination of two elements: "the  
 25 seriousness of the prisoner's medical need and the nature of the defendant's responses to that  
 26 need." *McGuckin v. Smith*, 974 F.2d at 1059. "A 'serious' medical need exists if the failure to  
 27 treat a prisoner's condition could result in further significant injury or the 'unnecessary and  
 28 wanton infliction of pain.'" *Id.* (citing *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 104). Examples of conditions that are

1 “serious” in nature include “an injury that a reasonable doctor or patient would find important  
 2 and worthy of comment or treatment; the presence of a medical condition that significantly  
 3 affects an individual’s daily activities; or the existence of chronic and substantial pain.” *Id.* at  
 4 1059-60; *see also Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1131 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting *McGuckin* and  
 5 finding that inmate whose jaw was broken and mouth was wired shut for several months  
 6 demonstrated a serious medical need).

7 If the medical needs are serious, Plaintiff must show that Defendants acted with  
 8 deliberate indifference to those needs. *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 104. “Deliberate indifference is a  
 9 high legal standard.” *Toguchi v. Chung*, 391 F.3d 1051, 1060 (9th Cir. 2004). Deliberate  
 10 indifference entails something more than medical malpractice or even gross negligence. *Id.*  
 11 Inadvertence, by itself, is insufficient to establish a cause of action under § 1983. *McGuckin*,  
 12 974 F.2d at 1060. Instead, deliberate indifference is only present when a prison official “knows  
 13 of and disregards an excessive risk to inmate health or safety; the official must both be aware  
 14 of the facts which the inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm exists,  
 15 and he must also draw the inference.” *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 837 (1994); *see also*  
 16 *Clement v. Gomez*, 298 F.3d 898, 904 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 858).  
 17 “Prison officials are deliberately indifferent to a prisoner’s serious medical needs when they  
 18 deny, delay, or intentionally interfere with medical treatment” or the express orders of a  
 19 prisoner’s prior physician for reasons unrelated to the medical needs of the prisoner. *Hunt v.*  
 20 *Dental Dep’t.*, 865 F.2d 198, 201 (9th Cir. 1989) (internal quotation marks and citation  
 21 omitted). Where delay in receiving medical treatment is alleged, a prisoner must demonstrate  
 22 that the delay led to further injury. *McGuckin*, 974 F.2d at 1060.

23 In addition, a prison physician is not deliberately indifferent to an inmate’s serious  
 24 medical need when the physician prescribes a different method of treatment than that  
 25 requested by the inmate. *See McGuckin*, 974 F.2d at 1059 (explaining that negligence in  
 26 diagnosing or treating a medical condition, without more, does not violate a prisoner’s Eighth  
 27 Amendment rights); *see also Snow v. McDaniel*, 681 F.3d 978, 987 (citing *Sanchez v. Vild*,  
 28 891 F.2d 240, 242 (9th Cir. 1989)); *Franklin v. Oregon*, 662 F.2d 1337, 1344 (9th Cir. 1981)

1 (difference of opinion between a prisoner-patient and medical staff regarding treatment is not  
 2 cognizable under § 1983). To establish that a difference of opinion amounted to deliberate  
 3 indifference, the inmate “must show that the course of treatment the doctors chose was  
 4 medically unacceptable under the circumstances” and that the course of treatment was chosen  
 5 “in conscious disregard of an excessive risk to [the prisoner’s] health.” *Jackson v. McIntosh*,  
 6 90 F.3d 330, 332 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations omitted); *see also Snow*, 681 F.3d at 988 (quoting  
 7 *Jackson*, 90 F.3d at 332) (finding that “a reasonable jury could conclude that the decision of  
 8 the non-treating, non-specialist physicians to repeatedly deny the recommendations for surgery  
 9 was medically unacceptable under the circumstances”).

10 **c. Analysis**

11 Plaintiff’s medical records reflect that on November 3, 2008, Plaintiff was reported as  
 12 stating that he was angry about his housing situation and lack of extra food, and refused  
 13 antibiotics to manipulate his extra food portions. (42 Doc. # 62-1 at 2.) As a result, Plaintiff’s  
 14 medication was discontinued by defendant Ramsey. (*Id.* at 4, 6.)

15 In his medical kite on this issue, Plaintiff stated: “I will in the interest of health take the  
 16 medication tonight without benefit of food and suffer the side effect so easily avoidable merely  
 17 because security finds it inconvenient.” (42 Doc. # 62-1 at 8.) In response, staff responded,  
 18 “Dr. Ramsey discontinued these meds due to your refusal to take them.” (*Id.*)

19 There is simply no evidence that defendant Hindelang was deliberately indifferent to  
 20 Plaintiff’s serious medical needs. Even assuming that stomach upset as a result of not being  
 21 provided crackers with medication rises to the level of a serious medical need, there is no  
 22 evidence that defendant Hindelang knew or and disregarded an *excessive risk* to Plaintiff’s  
 23 health. Instead, the evidence demonstrates that Plaintiff’s medication was discontinued by  
 24 defendant Ramsey because Plaintiff refused to take it. In the absence of any evidence that  
 25 defendant Hindelang acted with deliberate indifference, summary judgment should be granted  
 26 in his favor.

27 **2. Count 8**

28 Count 8 alleges that Plaintiff’s Eighth Amendment rights were violated when defendants

1 were deliberately indifferent to his serious medical need. (109 Doc. # 6 at 15.) Plaintiff avers  
 2 that Doe defendants #3, # 4, and # 5, between November 19, 2008, and November 21, 2008,  
 3 subjected Plaintiff to medical treatment other than that specifically ordered by a physician or  
 4 disrupted his medical treatment causing pain and suffering. (*Id.*) Specifically, Plaintiff asserts  
 5 that these Doe defendants withheld medically authorized snacks which were to accompany his  
 6 medication in order to avoid stomach upset. (*Id.*) Plaintiff goes on to allege that Doe defendant  
 7 sergeants # 2, # 3, and # 4 chose to ignore and failed to investigate Plaintiff's claims of deficient  
 8 medical care. (*Id.*)

9 On screening, the court allowed this claim to proceed only as to the Doe defendants, and  
 10 stated that it would be revisited once the Doe defendants were identified. (109 Doc. # 5 at 7-8.)  
 11 As indicated above, because Plaintiff has not identified the Doe defendants, this claim should  
 12 be dismissed without prejudice.

13 **3. Count 12**

14 In Count 12, Plaintiff alleges that his Eighth Amendment rights were violated in  
 15 connection with the conditions of his confinement in a safety cell on November 21, 2008. (109  
 16 Doc. # 6 at 19.) The only allegations that remain with respect to this claim are directed  
 17 towards Doe defendants. (*Id.*) As with Count 8, this claim should be dismissed without  
 18 prejudice.

19 **4. Count 13**

20 Count 13 alleges a denial of the physician-patient privilege. (109 Doc. # 6 at 20.)  
 21 Plaintiff alleges that on November 21, 2008, Defendant Ramsey violated Plaintiff's right to  
 22 confidentiality by allowing a consultation/examination to take place at the booking desk in  
 23 front of four witnesses, by allowing it to be recorded by security cameras, and by permitting  
 24 Sergeant Fair to become part of the conversation over Plaintiff's protests. (*Id.*)

25 On screening, the court found that Plaintiff states a colorable claim for violation of the  
 26 doctor-patient privilege. (109 Doc. # 5 at 10-11.) Upon further review, the court has determined  
 27 that it erred in allowing Plaintiff to proceed with a cause of action for violation of the physician-  
 28 patient privilege.

1       The common law- as interpreted by United States courts in the light of reason  
 2 and experience-governs a claim of privilege unless any of the following provides  
 3 otherwise:

- 4       •The United States Constitution;
- 5       • a federal statute; or
- 6       • rules prescribed by the Supreme Court.

7       But in a civil case, state law governs privilege regarding a claim or defense for  
 8 which state law supplies the rule of decision.

9       Fed. R. Evid. 501.

10       A privilege is “a rule that gives a person a right to refuse to disclose information to a  
 11 tribunal that would otherwise be entitled to demand and make use of that information in  
 12 performing its assigned function.” 23 WRIGHT ET AL., FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 5422  
 13 (1st ed. 2012). There is not a federally recognized physician-patient privilege in a federal  
 14 question case. *Id.* at §§ 5521-22; *see also Whalen v. Roe*, 429 U.S. 589, 602 n. 28 (1977); *In*  
 15 *re Grand Jury Proceedings*, 867 F.2d 562, 564 (9th Cir. 1989), *abrogated on other grounds*  
 16 *by Jaffee v. Redmond*, 518 U.S. 1 (1996) (recognizing a federal psychotherapist-patient  
 17 privilege); *Soto v. City of Concord*, 162 F.R.D. 603, 618 (9th Cir. 1995) (“physician-patient  
 18 privilege does not exist at federal common law and the Ninth Circuit has not recognized a  
 19 physician-patient privilege”); *Religious Technology Center v. Wollersheim*, 971 F.2d 364, 367  
 20 n. 10 (9th Cir. 1992) (“in federal question cases with pendant state law claims, the law of  
 21 privilege is governed by the principles of the common law as they may be interpreted by the  
 22 courts of the United States in light of reason and experience”.) Therefore, Plaintiff has not  
 23 stated a claim for violation of the physician-patient privilege.

24       To the extent Plaintiff’s claim can be construed as asserting a breach of the physician’s  
 25 duty of confidentiality, he does not have a private right of action. *See, e.g., Miller v. McDaniel*,  
 26 124 Fed.Appx. 488, 490 (9th Cir. 2005) (citing Nev. Rev. Stat. 49.215, 49.225, *Ashokan v.*  
*State Dep’t of Ins.*, 856 P.2d 244, 248 (Nev. 1993), 109 Nev. 662). Moreover, if Plaintiff is  
 27 attempting to assert a claim under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of  
 28 1996 (HIPPA), he fails to state a claim because “HIPPA itself provides no private right of  
 action.” *Seaton v. Mayberg*, 610 F.3d 530, 533 (9th Cir. 2010), *cert. denied*, *Seaton v.*  
*Mayberg*, 131 S.Ct. 1534 (Feb. 22, 2011).

29       Accordingly, summary judgment should be entered in favor of defendant Ramsey as to

1 Count 13.

2 **5. Count 14**

3 Count 14 alleges deliberate indifference to a serious medical need. (109 Doc. # 6 at 21.)  
 4 Plaintiff alleges that on November 21, 2008, defendant Ramsey subjected Plaintiff to  
 5 interference with treatment he had ordered by failing to ensure that his orders were accurately  
 6 recorded. These allegations, insofar as they concern defendant Ramsey, are duplicative of those  
 7 asserted against defendant Hindelang in Count 7.

8 The court finds, as it did with respect to defendant Hindelang in Count 7, that there is  
 9 no evidence of deliberate indifference. Instead, the evidence demonstrates that the order was  
 10 discontinued as a result of Plaintiff's failure to take his medication. Accordingly, summary  
 11 judgment should be granted in favor of defendant Ramsey.

12 **B. Case 3:09-cv-110-LRH (WGC)**

13 **2. Count 5**

14 In Count 5, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Ramsey was deliberately indifferent to his  
 15 serious medical need because he failed to ensure his orders with respect to tooth pain were  
 16 understood and executed. (110 Doc. # 15 at 14.)

17 Plaintiff first broke his tooth in jail between June 3 and June 17, 2008, but was released  
 18 before he could be seen by medical staff. (42 Doc. # 62 at 15; 42 Doc. # 62-1 at 13-14 (Van Nort  
 19 Depo. Trans.) 71:14-72:15.) Over the next five months, Plaintiff was arrested and released on  
 20 four occasions. (*Id.* at 13-15, 71:14-81:11-25.)

21 On October 13, 2008, when Plaintiff was back in custody, he was seen with complaints  
 22 of left lower tooth pain, and reported that he was refusing to eat because of the way he was  
 23 being treated. (42 Doc. # 62-1 at 22.) He was instructed that he had to eat so that he could be  
 24 prescribed medication, and that the tooth could not be pulled until he started eating. (*Id.*) On  
 25 October 14, 2008, Plaintiff responded that he would have to be taken to the hospital because  
 26 he refused to eat. (*Id.* at 24.) On October 15, 2008, Plaintiff threatened to starve himself to  
 27 make his stay very expensive and to get himself to the hospital. (*Id.* at 36.) As of October 17,  
 28 2008, Plaintiff reported that he had not eaten for the last seven days to prove a point to the

1 facility. (*Id.* at 26.) He also refused a multi-vitamin offered by defendant Ramsey. (*Id.*)

2 On October 20, 2008, Plaintiff was still maintaining his hunger strike, and said he would  
 3 not eat until he was force fed. (42 Doc. # 62-1 at 28.) Plaintiff reiterated this on October 21  
 4 and 23, 2008. (*Id.* at 30, 32.) He was advised by defendant Ramsey that his failure to eat would  
 5 result in his body shutting down. (*Id.* at 32.) Plaintiff completed a urinalysis test for defendant  
 6 Ramsey on October 27, 2008, revealing signs of starvation but no infection. (*Id.* at 34.)

7 By October 30, 2008, Plaintiff developed an infection in a rear lower tooth, and medical  
 8 staff presented Plaintiff with antibiotics and told him they would call Mountain Dental for an  
 9 appointment to have his tooth removed. (42 Doc. # 62 at 15; 42 Doc. # 62-1 at 20.) By  
 10 November 3, 2008, Plaintiff had ended his hunger strike, but was refusing to take antibiotics  
 11 or pain medication prescribed for his tooth pain. (42 Doc. # 62 at 16; 42 Doc. # 62-1 at 2.) The  
 12 tooth was eventually extracted on January 28, 2009. (42 Doc. # 62 at 16; 42 Doc. # 62-1 at 16-  
 13 17 Ex. 6 (Van Nort Depo. Trans.) 88:23-89:25.)

14 The court agrees with defendant Ramsey that there is no evidence of deliberate  
 15 indifference. Assuming that Plaintiff's tooth condition qualifies as a serious medical condition,  
 16 there is simply no evidence to suggest that defendant Ramsey knew of and disregarded an  
 17 excessive risk to Plaintiff's health. Instead, the evidence before the court establishes that  
 18 defendant Ramsey continually tried to provide Plaintiff with care for his tooth pain, but was  
 19 met with resistance from Plaintiff, in the form of Plaintiff's self-imposed hunger strike and his  
 20 refusal to take prescribed pain medication.

21 As a result, summary judgment should be granted in defendant Ramsey's favor as to  
 22 Count 5 in 3:09-cv-00110-LRH (WGC).

23 **IV. RECOMMENDATION**

24 **IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED** that the District Judge enter an Order as follows:

25 **(1) DISMISSING WITHOUT PREJUDICE** the Doe defendants named in 3:09-cv-  
 26 00109-LRH (WGC);

27 **(2) GRANTING SUMMARY JUDGMENT** in favor of defendant Hindelang in Count  
 28 7 of 3:09-cv-00109-LRH (WGC);

3 (4) **DISMISSING WITHOUT PREJUDICE** Count 12 in 3:09-cv-00109-LRH (WGC)  
4 as the allegations contained therein are only directed toward Doe defendants;

5 (5) **GRANTING SUMMARY JUDGMENT** as to defendant Ramsey in Count 13 of  
6 3:09-cv-00109-LRH (WGC);

7       **(6) GRANTING SUMMARY JUDGMENT** as to defendant Ramsey in Count 14 of  
8 3:09-cv-00109-LRH (WGC); and

9 (7) GRANTING SUMMARY JUDGMENT as to defendant Ramsey in Count 5 of  
10 3:09-cv-00110-LRH (WGC).

11 || The parties should be aware of the following:

12        1.        That they may file, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(c) and Rule IB 3-2 of the  
13 Local Rules of Practice, specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation within  
14 fourteen (14) days of receipt. These objections should be titled “Objections to Magistrate  
15 Judge’s Report and Recommendation” and should be accompanied by points and authorities  
16 for consideration by the District Court.

17       2.      That this Report and Recommendation is not an appealable order and that any  
18 notice of appeal pursuant to Rule 4(a)(1), Fed. R. App. P., should not be filed until entry of the  
19 District Court's judgment.

20 || DATED: July 18, 2012

Walter J. Cobb

**WILLIAM G. COBB  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**